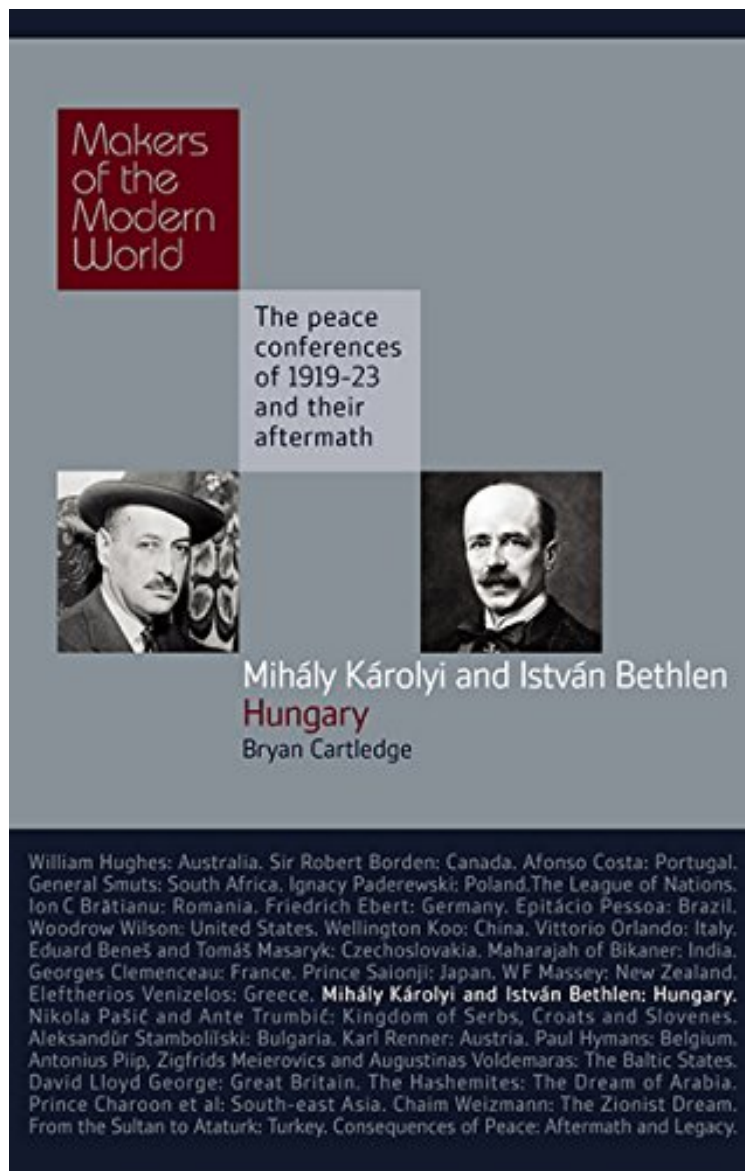


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## Karolyi Bethlen: Hungary (Makers of the Modern World)

Von Bryan Cartledge

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Von Bryan Cartledge : Karolyi Bethlen: Hungary (Makers of the Modern World) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Karolyi Bethlen: Hungary (Makers of the Modern World):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Solide ArbeitVon GucciCartledge schafft einen objektiven Blick auf eine Zeit, die sehr kontravers in Osteuropa betrachtet wird. Die meisten bevorzugen immer eine Seite oder Anderen und damit geht die Objektivitt verloren. Cartledge ist

unvoreingenommen und ein sehr seriöser Historiker. Das macht das Buch sehr wertvoll.

Kurzbeschreibung White aster flowers, on sale on the streets of Budapest on the eve of All Souls' Day, are made the symbol of a revolution which brings Mihly Krolyi (1875-1955) to power at the head of a National Council. Krolyi concludes an armistice which leaves large areas of Hungarian territory under occupation by French, Romanian and Serbian forces. Following the King-Emperor's abdication in November 1918, Hungary is declared an independent republic with Krolyi as its President. He sets about meeting Hungary's most pressing social need, for land reform. But Krolyi's liberal regime is soon beset by strong opposition from the right and from the left. The Allies seal Krolyi's fate by refusing to end the economic blockade of Hungary and by imposing, even in advance of a peace settlement (Hungary is denied an invitation until the Conference is virtually over), even harsher armistice terms. Krolyi flinches from opposing these measures by force. The small socialist element in his government of well-meaning aristocrats defects and forms an alliance with Hungary's fledgling Communist Party. Krolyi resigns and chooses exile. The Communists, led by Bela Kun, take power. Kun raises a Red Army, which defeats a Czech invasion but fails to stem the Romanian advance, which enters Budapest in defiance of orders from Paris and engages in an orgy of pillage and destruction. The Peace Conference despatches a British diplomat, Sir George Clerk, to Budapest to broker a Romanian withdrawal. Clerk succeeds in forming a coalition government of right-wing parties, with token representation for the centre-left, which he recognises in the name of the Peace Conference and invites to send a delegation to Paris. It includes Counts Istvn Bethlen (1874-1946) and Pi Teleki, both future prime ministers. The delegation is presented on arrival, on 6 January 1920, with the draft peace treaty for Hungary which the expert committees of the Conference have produced and which the Council has approved without amendment. The Hungarians are appalled to find that the treaty will deprive their country of two-thirds of her territory and over half of her population. The injustice of the Treaty will drive Hungary into the arms of Nazi Germany, a fatal alliance which will doom Hungary's Jews to annihilation and Hungary to defeat and destruction in the Second World War.